

The Free Homestead.

VOL. 1.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6 1864,

NO. 36.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in the Earth River Bank Building,
next door to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year \$1.50
Ten copies \$12.50
For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No.	1 sq.	2 sq.	3 sq.	4 sq.	1 col.	1 col.	1 col.
1 week	1.00	2.50	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
2 weeks	2.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00
3 weeks	3.00	7.50	15.00	30.00	60.00	90.00	120.00
4 weeks	4.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	120.00	160.00
5 weeks	5.00	12.50	25.00	50.00	100.00	150.00	200.00
6 weeks	6.00	15.00	30.00	60.00	120.00	180.00	240.00
7 weeks	7.00	17.50	35.00	70.00	140.00	210.00	280.00
8 weeks	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	240.00	320.00
9 weeks	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	270.00	360.00
10 weeks	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	300.00	400.00
11 weeks	11.00	27.50	55.00	110.00	220.00	330.00	440.00
12 weeks	12.00	30.00	60.00	120.00	240.00	360.00	480.00

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Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not datable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit.

Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates.

J. L. CHRISTIE,
Publisher and proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE

NO. 27.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONs.
The regular communications of this Lodge will be on Tuesday Evening on or before the Full Moon.

OFFICERS—

J. L. WEIR, W. M. D. H. MORSE, J. D.
Geo. A. WEIR, S. W. G. D. MORSE, Secy.
S. S. WILSON, W. C. STODDARD, Trusty.
G. H. GOODNO, S. D. T. W. JENNESS, Tyler.

Officers of FAIRBAKU COUNTY.

STEWART J. C. ROBERTSON, Ch. Atty.—A. C. DUNN,
Wm. DUSTIN, Judge—AMOS PRESTON,
Auditor—A. BONWELL, Corr. Com.—A. PRESTON,
Register—A. REITER, Coroner—W. M. A. WATSON.

District Court of this District meets at Blue Earth City
on the 1st Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Winnebago City District.

J. H. WELCH, Register.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Wm. D. WELLCOME, M. D.,
Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.
Keeps a well-filled, practical Drug Store.

OZIAS C. HEALY,
Proprietor of Graphland Hotel, in this office building,
Graphland, Faculty, County, Minnesota, ten miles
west of Winnebago City, Minn. The Wilson, Owatonna and St.
Marys route. Plenty of oats and good stabling.

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.

For lodgings having been used the Hotel Building for
the past year by Messrs. Lovell & Faxon, is now pre-
pared to let to the Travelling Public with the best
of every comfort. A good family attached to the pre-
mises, and a good cook, Mrs. Lovell, will be on hand
to attend to all the wants of the guests.

Attest to the above, and to the fact that the
Hotel is well-kept, and that the proprietors are
desirous for me to close up all outstanding accounts
with them. All those knowing themselves indebted to me, will
confer a favor by settling up immediately.

Oct. 25.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

From Street, near the Levee.

MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

General Store Office for all business in the State. Good
Stabling with attentive Oysters. 19th

JO. L. WEIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

General Land Agent,

and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.

Collections made and taxes paid. Business
entrusted to his care will receive prompt
attention.

MANKATO HOUSE,

Mankato, Minnesota,

BURT & LAW,

Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business in
trust or otherwise.

Will be at all times, large quantities of
Winnebago Trust Lands, and other valuable
Parcels of land.

G. A. WILLARD, 21st S. F. HARNEY

N. L. COON,

Physician and Surgeon;

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens

of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he
has conveniently located among them, and now
has a house ready to attend to all business con-
nected with his profession, promptly and at all
hours.

He is always employing me are expected

to settle for the season on or before the expiration
of three months. No deviation from this rule.

Office at Moulton's Store.

1st N. L. COON, M. D.

R. B. JOHNSON,

Manufacturer of

Boots & Shoes,

and dealer in

Leather and Findings.

Repairing done to order.

Really made Boys' and Youths' Boots on hand.

Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,

Winnebago City, Minn.

CABINET MAKER!

WILLIAM BALLANDI,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people
of Faribault County that he is prepared at
all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to
furnish

CHAIRS, BUREAUS BEDSTEADS, CRIBS,

What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cab-
inet Ware Room.

He warrants all his work to be as represented,
and is confident that in both QUALITY and
PRICE he can give satisfaction to his custom-
ers.

Having permanently located in this County,
he hopes by strict attention to his business to
deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing else-
where.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 3d, 1863.

NEW

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens
of Mankato and surrounding country, that he has taken
rooms in the building occupied by Mr. WOLEHEN ON
DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose
opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY

ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the
largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the
public that all work left in my charge will be executed
in the neatest and most satisfactory manner.

EDWARD HECKMAN,

Mankato, Dec. 4th, 1863.

J. D. JONES,

Harness and Saddle Maker

Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE

MANKATO - - - MINN.

Keeps constantly on hand everything in harness

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Mankato, March 16 1864, 21st

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

HARTFORD,

PHOENIX

MERCHANTS—Fire Ins. Co's.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

JOHN N. HALL

21st Resident Agent.

D. BURDSELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Of Faribault County Minn.

RESIDENCE in Prescott Township, but offices

Post Office in the City of Mankato, town and

Range where the work is required to be done.

Is prepared at all times to lay out roads,

town plots and in fact do all other work in the

surveyor's line.

24th

CHAS. HEILBORN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-ROOMS CORNER of HICKORY & SECOND

ST. MANKATO MINN. 21st

P. B. SPARROW.

Dealer in

S T O V E S ,

Hardware, Tin, Copper and

Sheet Iron Ware.

SIGN - - THE COFFEE POT.

MANKATO, - - 21st MINN.

21st

BLONDELL,

For Sale !

HAVE one full Blood and two half Blood

Durham Bulls for sale.

A. B. BALCOM.

Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

JULY 6, 1864.

M. W. HOLLEY Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

The Governor has appointed Messrs. Thomas Wilson and McLellan Judges of the Supreme Court in place of Messrs. Flanigan and Atwater resigned. We presume Wilson will be nominated as one of the Supreme Judges by the Union Convention to be held at St. Paul on August 4th. We hear it rumored that C. G. Ripley Esq., of Chatfield is to be nominated by the Union men in the 3d District to succeed Wilson. We have heard of but one man spoken of as yet in this judicial district in this connection, and that man is the present incumbent, Judge Branson. Caution, however, compels us to say that none of this speaking has been favorable to his nomination.

We would like to inquire of our State Auditor why it is that the timber lands on school sections in this county cannot be sold as they have been in nearly every other county in the State. In Blue Earth county adjoining this, where timber lands as yet are plenty, sales have been made and the timber sold at low rates, but in this county where timber is scarce and where the competition would bring the timber up to a high price no sales are made. In the meantime timber is being stolen from the school sections and every month is really depreciating their value. Let us have a sale, Mr. Auditor, this fall sure, or else give us a reason why.

The Chicago Copperhead Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency has been postponed until the 29th day of August. The reason for the postponement is, that the leaders of this party are desirous that Grant's campaign before Richmond should be completed previous to their making a nomination. If Grant whips the rebels and takes Richmond, it is their intention to adopt a war platform but if Grant is beaten then a peace platform will be adopted for their victim to stand upon. Rather of an unhappy state of affairs for these copperheads.

Gen. Sibley has at last, we believe, concluded to establish a military post in Jackson county on the Des Moines River. Through his mullet headed stupidity that section of the State has been left entirely undefended the past two years. The settlers who left on account of Indians, would have returned one year ago had any sort of protection been quartered there. The trouble was some half breed scoundrel had not recommended Jackson county as worthy defense.

What say the press of this District to the idea of having the Congressional Convention this summer held at Mankato. Last year it was at Owatonna. Let it be held this year at Mankato, next at Faribault, next at Rochester and so on. What say you, brother quill drivers?

The House has passed the bill repealing the three hundred dollar commutation clause of the enrollment act. If this bill passes the Senate a drafted man hereafter will either have to furnish a substitute or go to the war in person. The term of draft is fixed also at one year.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Maryland now in session has, by a large majority, voted to emancipate the slaves in that State. Thus the good work of making this nation a free nation, in reality goes on. Toombs is not likely ever to call the roll of his slaves again anywhere, much less on Bunker Hill.

Chas. Schaffer our State Treasurer it is said, is going to support Fremont for the Presidency. We had supposed that Charley was a Dutchman who could see after four o'clock p.m.

The Lady's Friend for July.

The July number of this magazine is one of the best yet issued. It opens with a beautiful and piquant steel engraving, called 'How they Caught fish,' which represents a couple of young lovers earnestly engaged in conversation, apparently much to the astonishment of a party of ladies who have just come to the edge of the woods. Then follows a very handsome fashion plate such as this Magazine is becoming noted for. Then an engraving of the Empress Eugenie, and a large number of others, devoted to the illustration of the latest styles of dress, &c. The music of this number is a Grand March from the opera of Faust.

The literary matter includes 'A Story for Sisters-in-Law,' 'Mistress and Maid,' [with an illustration,] 'Edna's Faith,' 'Richard Graham's Love,' 'The Maiden's Answer,' 'First and Last,' 'The Transformed Village,' (illustrated,) 'A Woman's Pride,' 'Editor's Department,' &c. &c. Price \$2.00 a year; 20 cents a single number.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Washington, June 27.—The steamer Highland Light has arrived here from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning, and brought up the 8th Ohio volunteers, commanded by Major Winslow, whose term of service has expired.

Advices from the army show that there has been no heavy fighting during the past few days, but skirmishes are kept up all along the line. Cannonading at times is heavy.

Firing was heard about five miles from Bermuda Islands on Saturday where Gen. Butler is entrenching.

The rebels made an attack upon Butler's entrenchments, but did not effect anything, and they were driven off.

On Saturday the rebels attacked Sheridan's rear at Wilcox's Landing, and captured a few of his men. A brigade of infantry was at once dispatched to protect Sheridan's rear, and the rebels were checked, and Sheridan made for James River, crossing it successfully with his entire train.

The railroad is advanced five miles from City Point toward Petersburg. Yesterday heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburg. On Saturday night the rebels made an attack on our pickets, about the center of our line, as they were being relieved, but were repulsed with little or no loss to us.

On the heights beyond Petersburg the rebels have an 18 gun battery bearing upon the center of our line in front of that place. This battery has been very troublesome, and so far has proved too heavy for the artillery we have brought against it.

Gen. Wilson has gone on another cavalry expedition, and good news may be expected from him soon.

Two hundred rebel prisoners were at City Point yesterday morning.

A letter of the 25th, says Foster's force of the Tenth corps has probably ere this attacked Chapin's Bluff, and perhaps captured it. This would permit the erection of strong counter-works to operate against Fort Darling. Heavy lines of entrenchments concentrating a sweeping fire on Drury's Bluff is the evident design of Grant.

Charleston, Va., June 25.—It is reported to-day that the rebel Gen. McConnell with Gen. Hunter outflanked and defeated a few days since is now at Lewsburg with 7,000 troops.

It is likewise reported some 2,000 of Morgan's command have reached the vicinity of Logan Court House, in their retreat from Kentucky.

Chattanooga, June 27. Yesterday at 5, o'clock a flag of truce was sent into Lafayette in the name of Gen. Pillow, demanding immediate surrender, and threatening to burn the town if not complied with. The rebels were 3,000 strong, and had completely surrounded the town. On the refusal of Col. Watkins, who had only 400 men, the rebels advanced from all directions.

At nearly 9 they occupied three fourths of the town, when Col. John T. Croxton of the 4th Kentucky came up and captured about 70 rebels. Watkins lost about 50 killed and as many wounded. Pillow left 100 dead on the field. Col. Falkner, of the 7th Ky., was captured in the attempt to make a charge.

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New York, June 27. The Commercial says we understand an accident occurred at an early hour this morning on the Erie railroad caused by the giving way of some rails, throwing the entire train off the track, killing a number of persons as well as injuring many passengers on the train. Owing to the distance from New York, at which the accident occurred, no definite particulars have been received.

Cape Race, June 27. The Bavaria, from Southampton the 15th inst., was boarded off Cape Race on Sunday. Her services are two days later. The Times says a rumor of a possible break-up of the Cabinet on the Danish question is talked of conditionally on change.

New York, June 27. The Pacific Mail Company have information that the steamer America sprung a shaft, just north of Acapulco, and was proceeding under one wheel. The Gold on City was to take her in tow if necessary.

Louisville, June 27. Col. Welford was arrested at Lebanon this morning by order of General Burnside, and brought to this city to night.

New York, June 27. The headquarters correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, under date of June 25, says: 'The maneuvers of Grant against the rebel breastworks have not been to bring on a general engagement, neither have we fought any considerable battle. The main object was to give relief to Gen. Hunter.'

Our main endeavors are to obtain full and permanent possession of the Petersburg and Weldon road, which cuts the rebel Confederacy in twain.

New York, June 28. The Times' headquarters special of the 24th says that the movements of the rebels are mysterious. There appears to be a general movement to our left. Portions of the 5th and 6th corps were moved to counteract any sudden demonstration.

The 6th corps is skirmishing on the Weldon road to-day. It has not been used by the rebels for several days. Lynchburg papers of to-day say that the Danville road was cut by Hunter yesterday, and speaks of Hunter as at Salem.

The Herald's special City Point correspondent says the attack on Sheridan's Cavalry, the day before yesterday, while marching from White House to James River, was a determined and bloody affair. They made what they considered ample arrangements to capture his guns and a large portion of his command. Details of the affair have not yet transpired here up to the departure of the mail boat, but it is known that the enemy fell upon the brigade composing his rear guard with great fury and at first threw it into much confusion. They immediately rallied to cover this movement and held the enemy's cavalry and infantry in check until the remainder of Sheridan's command could be brought to their support, when a general battle ensued between our mounted and dismounted cavalry, and the cavalry, infantry, and artillery, on the part of the enemy.

Sheridan acted on the defensive and repelled the most desperate assaults that could possibly be made; His light

artillery was brought into play and admirably served. The fighting was at short range, and grape and canister used with terrible effect. At the end of the conflict, Sheridan succeeded in beating them off though they were greatly superior in numbers, and pursued his march to James river without the loss of a gun or wagon. His killed, wounded and missing will reach 500, among whom are 4 Colonels.

Fort Monroe, June 26. Sheridan's cavalry succeeded in safely effecting a crossing of the James River during yesterday afternoon and evening. The wagon train alone was six miles in length which added to our force of cavalry comprising some 6,000 horsemen made a line of about 20 miles in length, two abreast.

New York, June 28.—The Herald's Ft. Monroe letter, dated June 24th says the news from Palmer's expedition into North Carolina to destroy the Wilmington and North Carolina road, report unfolded for success. The command destroyed the road and an immense quantity of government stores, captured a large number of prisoners, and inflicted much other damage. The country was stripped of white male inhabitants.

The Herald's correspondence from City Point, under date of June 26th, says a furious assault was made the night before on a part of the 5th and

9th corps, but the rebels were repulsed their loss being very severe.

The Tribune's Washington special says Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of the War, reports Lee's forces not more than two-thirds as strong as Grant's, and that our losses in this movement on the Weldon road were unimportant comparatively, and that Grant has his hand on Lee's throat, and will not let go until Lee is strangled to death. We have 51,000 prisoners yet in our hands. Grant is confident of final and conclusive success.

New York, June 26. The Washington Star yesterday says since Grant crossed the Rapidan he has taken 17,000 prisoners not including those of the last four or five days, while his own losses have been less than one-third of that number. Among the recent prisoners were men over 60 years of age and boys 14 and 15. They all say they were forced into the rebel ranks.

Washington, June 29. The friends of Mr. Chase say his resignation is the consummation of a purpose long entertained and delayed only by accident; that he was determined to leave the cabinet, and had prepared his resignation at the time Frank Blair made his violent attack upon the Treasury Department, occasioned the appointment of an investigating committee; that he could not honorably retire while this investigation was pending; that to-day, since the committee had reported exonerating him from a shadow of censure he availed himself of the first moment when it could be done with honor, to resign.

Washington, July 1. President Lincoln has appointed Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden to be Secretary of Treasury without consulting him. The confirmation by the Senate was unanimous. Mr. F. has not yet signified his acceptance of the position.

Repeal of the \$300 Clause.

Washington, June 28.—The House to-day voted, by six majority, to repeal the commutation clause of the enrollment act. The Massachusetts delegation, which has voted steadily against any repeal, all along, went over in a body. In the vote, today, all of the New England Republicans, except two from Maine, voted for the repeal. Frank of New York, Hale, and Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania, were the only Republicans from other States who held out to the end and voted against it. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee was vigorous and unceasing in his opposition to any repeal of the commutation. The Democrats voted solid against and change, as also did most of the border State men. The amendment which has passed the House, in effect authorizes a draft for one year, permits substitutes, and recruiting in insurgent States, and requires sixty days' notice from the President before a draft is commenced. It has yet to pass the Senate, though it will be doubtless accepted, as the Senate's own bill is almost precisely of the same tenor.

The breathing of Trees.—How to restore health to the blood.

A few years ago, if it had been asserted that trees had lungs and breath ed, the idea would have been scoffed; yet it is so. The leaves of trees and plants abstract the vital air of oxygen from the atmosphere, and aerate the sap pretty much in the same way that the lungs of animals aerate the blood.

Upon the condition of this fluid, (we mean the blood,) the health of the system through which it circulates absolutely depends. The lungs cannot purify it from the seeds of disease. Indeed, if they exist in it, the lungs themselves will be in a morbid state. These things were well understood by Dr. Holloway, when a quarter of a century ago he gave to the world his Pills and Ointment, now so celebrated in every region of the earth. His design was to penetrate to the sources of all internal and external diseases in the circulation, and it would seem that his preparations accomplished this object with singular rapidity and directness. Hence the uniformity of these cures, we presume. They seem to produce precisely the same salutary effects in all cases, in all climates, and under every variety of circumstances—a strong proof that they operate upon the causes rather than the consequences of disease. Be this as it may the fact is undisputed, that the Pills and Ointment have become the great popular medicines of all countries, because of their intrinsic excellence. In diseases of the organs of respiration, so common in this country, as also in every species of every eruptive and ulcerous disorder, the Ointment works wonders; while for dyspepsia, the Pills are stated to be a positive specific.—Pegirie Farmer.

BOOKS & STATIONERY!

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE, DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Ointments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS. We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONERY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts, Mankato, Minn. 21y1

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BOOKS & STATIONERY!

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WICKERSHAM & KILGORE, DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Ointments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS. We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONERY!

Corner of FRONT &



LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Reason Why.

The reason why the *Homestead* was not printed yesterday as usual, and also for its having a column or two of "doubled" advertisements, is, that last Monday was the Fourth of July, and the printers all got on a big s—celebration, and in so doing got somewhat scattered, and it took all of one day for them to get round to their legitimate biz. Well if we are behind time for once, we know that our patrons will overlook the deficiency, under the circumstances. The Fourth of July does not come to Minnesota but once a year, and we wanted to have a "little time," and if we are say judge of what a "little time" is, we had it.

Thanks, to you, Bro. Slocom, of the Mankato "Union," for your receipt to cure cucumber vines of too much June bugs. Our vines were thus affected, badly affected, so we procured five ounces, also and followed copy, we made a strong decoction and sprinkled abundantly and "some" frequently. For two days no answer received from the messages. On the third day, or to be strictly accurate, in just 60 hours from giving the first dose, the physician operated and they left, and as yet stay left. What they are doing, or where they are doing it, is a mystery. Our chance for pickles now is good.

The cannon which has stood guard over our town since the Indian war of 1862, was taken on Saturday last to its owners in Mitchell Co. Iowa. We parted with the grim visaged monstrosity with regret, but notwithstanding it has gone, we believe there is a general feeling of somnolence among the people. God artillers have declared that this famous piece by efficient and drilled men could be fired as often as twice in three hours. Rather an effective weapon in an emergency.

The total number of acres of land taken up under the Homestead Law, at the Land Office in this place, during the month of June, is 44,000 acres. More than half of this land was taken in Faribault County; Martin County comes next in quantity.

The Supervisors of this town we notice, have been putting up signs at various cross roads in this a first rate plan and other will follow the example.

Letters from the Army state that while politics are generally little talked in the army the soldiers are almost unanimously in favor of "Old Abe's" re-election. The Copperheads will have a jolly time this fall in not voting down the Union party at home, but also the one million of men in the field.

We understand A. B. Balcom sold a Durban Bull to Messrs Huntington and Garrison, less than a year old for \$50.

We wonder why our farmers do not raise more such cattle—how much does it cost to feed such Stock, than one worth from \$8 to 10 dollars?

We see it announced in the St Paul Press, that the first cucumbers of the season were served up in that city on the 1st July; we have been eating cucumbers at our house, Bro. Frederick, since the 10th day of June.

Mr. Silas Richardson, of this town has a Cottonwood tree on his farm in Verona, that has grown in the last three years from a slit to a tree of seventeen inches in circumference: a good growth for a tree of that age.

Mr. A. Latimer has just received a letter from his son, W. K. Latimer, of Co. D, 9th Rgt. who, it seems, is a prisoner. Carlton, Goodfellow and Andrews of the same Company, are in like fix.

We are happy to learn that none of the boys from this place in Co. D, 9th Rgt. were hurt in the battle at Guntown. But one of the Company was killed who we believe, was a resident of St. Peter.

Rev. Mr. McGee delivered the oration at the Picnic celebration held near Mr. Vannice's on the 4th of July. It was a very creditable effort.

MALTA.

Notice to Stock Raisers.

I wish to call the attention of Farmers and stock breeders that I have one of the best Spanish Stock Jacks in the country, as his colts will show. One pair at 3 years old measured sixteen hands high and weighed 1,100 pounds. The great advantage they have over horses is, a good pair of mules at 3 years old are more suitable and to the market horses are at 4 years. Besides when a horse is old enough to be worthless, a mule is in its prime.

MALTA will stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, for the service of mares, in the town of Verona, Faribault county, and at no other place.

TERMS.—For a colt \$5. No colt, no pay.

John B. OGDEK, 316

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Disease, Incompetency, Premaire Decay and Youthful Error, saturated him self with such oil that he was happy to apply to all who need it, (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in this case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEK, 30 Nassau street, New York.

How Gen. Polk was killed.

From rebel prisoners we learn some highly interesting particulars concerning the manner of the death of Bishop Gen. Polk. On the afternoon of the 14th a party of rebel Generals, consisting of Johnson, Polk and Hardee, rode to Pine Mountain, for the purpose of making some telescopic observations of our lines. At the time a brisk artillery fire was going on between the two armies, but no engagement of the infantry. The rebel generals were on foot at the time, having left their horses out of range.

The artillers of the fourth corps, observing the party fired upon them, but failed of their mark as they were protected in a measure. Another battery, I understand of the same corps, but some distance to the right, got range on the party and gave them a discharge. One of the projectiles struck, says my informant, Gen. Polk in the left arm, about the elbow, passed through his body, considerably mangling it, and carrying off the right arm. The unexpected circumstance occasioned great excitement among the generals and rebels in the vicinity, as could be plainly seen by some of our troops through the cause of the confusion was not known to them at the moment.

A short time ago a signal officer by the name of Fluke, if I remember the name rightly, discovered the principle of the rebel system of signals, which enabled him to interpret what was transpiring along the rebel lines. The discovery and key was made known to some of our signal officers, and often through them and by this means valuable information has been secured concerning the designs of the enemy. On the afternoon of the 14th, after the death of Gen. Polk, it seems the fact was announced along the enemy's line by signals. One of the signal officers of our corps read and interpreted the signals, and at once made the unexpected announcement to our officers.

An officer tells me that when we drove the enemy back on the following day, that a pole with a piece of paper fastened at the end was found standing against a stump. One of them secured the paper, upon which were these words: "You damned Yankees have killed old Gen. Polk."

When the first news of his death reached us, there was some doubt whether it was Gen. Polk or a subordinate general of the same name.—From the facts since secured, however, there seems to be no doubt about it being the veritable Bishop General Leonidas.

I made some inquiries as to the effect his death will probably have upon his troops. They are of the opinion, though much lamented, his loss will not seriously disturb the "morale" of his army. The fact is, the General was not very popular. The successor of General Polk will be either General Loring, or General French. The former I understand, is the senior, and choice of the two. Loring has been identified with the army of the Mississippi for some time, and at Champion's Hill experienced the delectable sensation of being cut off from the rest of his command, and only saved himself by rare exhibitions of pedestrianism on the part of his troops. Loring took part in the evocative operations of Polk's army during the Sherman raid to Meridian, Miss. He will now have a rare chance to perfect himself in this favorite practice of discreet generalship.—New York Herald.

Yankee Audacity.

An incident which may be characterized as very important, occurred yesterday morning in front of Gen. Turner's lines. A sergeant stepped out from our rifle pits and moved toward the enemy, waving a late paper, regardless of the probability that he would be at any moment be shot. A rebel officer shouted to him to go back, but the sergeant was unmindful of the warning, and asked, "Won't you exchange newspapers?" "No," said the rebel, "I have no papers and I want you to go back." With singular persistence the sergeant continued to advance saying: "Well, if you haven't a paper, I reckon some of your men have, and I want to exchange, I tell you." "My men have not got anything of the kind, and you must go back," said the officer in a tone louder and more emphatic. Noting daunted the Yankee sergeant still advanced until he stood plumbly before the indignant officer and said, "I tell you now you needn't get your dander up. I don't mean no harm no way. I'll give you something else. Maybe your men would like some coffee for a trade." The astonished officer could only repeat his command, "Go back you rascal, or I'll take you a prisoner." I tell you we have nothing to exchange, and we don't want anything to do with you Yankees." The sergeant said ruefully, "Well, then, if you haven't got nothin', why here's the paper any way, and if you get one from Richmond this afternoon, you can send it over. You will find my name on that."

The man's impudence or the officer's eagerness for news made him accept. He took the paper and asked the sergeant what was the news from Petersburg. "Oh! our folks say we can go in there just when we want to, but we are waiting to gobble all you fellows first," was the reply. "Well I don't know but you can do it," said the Lieutenant turning on his heel, and re-entering his rifle pits, "meanwhile my man, you had better go back." This time the sergeant obeyed the oft repeated order,

and on telling his adventure, was the hero of the morning among his comrades.

The Fight before Petersburg.

Army of the Potomac, June 26.—The attack upon the 2d corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon road, did not result so disastrously as at first supposed. The line was formed by Barlow's division being on the left, Birney's on the right, and Gilson's on the right. It was expected that the 6th corps would have continued on the left, with Parlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's corps entered, and before our men were aware of it, they received a volley from the rear, which created a panic in our ranks, and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 2d division.

This left the flank of the 3d division unprotected, and the enemy taking advantage of it charged through and fairly into our pits, ordering the men to surrender. The troops however left the trenches and fell back rapidly, many of them were captured, and quite a number killed and wounded.

The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some make the figure higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500. Some of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender replied, "Never! Death rather than Libby Prison!" and fighting their way out at best they could many of them succeeded in getting back safe to our lines.

At eight p.m., a charge was made by the 2d corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon was recovered. We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the rebels fired too high. A number of prisoners were taken. Skirmishing was kept up all night along the whole line, the pickets being at some points not fifty yards apart.

At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found that the rebels had taken a new position, some distance further back, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments during the night, which they still held.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 25th, 6 a.m. The only fighting that took place yesterday was an attack made by the enemy on Gen. Burnside, but whether intended as a feint to cover some more important move, or an attempt to break through his lines, it was a failure. They opened with a heavy fire of artillery, which was returned by our batteries, and the rebels, in making a charge was driven back in confusion upwards of one hundred being taken prisoners. This occurred about 8 a.m., and the artillery fire was kept up for one hour, when all became quiet at that point. About the same time a battery opened in front of a hospital on the left of the 5th corps, which the rebels seemed desirous of clearing out, but they were deterred by our guns before any damage resulted.

The engagement between the 6th corps and the enemy for the possession of the railroad on Wednesday was quite severe, particularly in front of the 2d division, commanded by General Weston. Only a short distance of the railroad had been destroyed, when the party was attacked by a heavy force of the enemy under Gen. Anderson, supported by Wilcox's division. Capt. Beatty of the 3d Vermont was in charge of the party that reached the road, and he fell back slowly while the skirmish line held the enemy in check but a body of the enemy made a flank movement expecting to turn the left flank of the line of battle. They however, did not penetrate far enough, although they succeeded in taking a large number of the skirmishers prisoners principally of the 48th New York and 11th Vermont regiments of the Vermont brigade.

The enemy afterwards advanced and attempted to break through the line at several points, but were met with such a heavy fire from our forces that they were driven back every time with heavy loss. They finally at dark gave up the effort and retreated across the railroad bank, where they took up an advanced position. Our loss was very light in killed and wounded, while that of the enemy it is supposed, was more than double ours. We lost quite a number of prisoners, but the figures cannot be as yet correctly given.

The railroad from City Point to Petersburg is being placed in order, and a engine and cars are already prepared to put on it as soon as it is in running condition. Supplies are received at the front regularly, and the troops lack nothing in this respect, but they suffer somewhat from scarcity of water.

Washington, June 25th. Another letter from the army of the Potomac, dated near Petersburg, June 23d, S.P.M., says we had had sharp skirmishing all day. The sharpshooters on both sides are continually exchanging shots and frequently pick men who are a thousand yards distant.

One battery of 32 pounders is trained on the rebel batteries near Petersburg, and every morning we are treated to a splendid artillery duel.

New York June 26.—The Herald's headquarters correspondent says it is reported that the force lately under command of Polk had arrived in Petersburg on Saturday week. This division joined to at least two corps of Lee's army, Hill's and Longstreet's, Wise's brigade and the reinforcements from North and South Carolina under Beauregard, will unquestionably swell the force opposed to Grant by considerable numbers.

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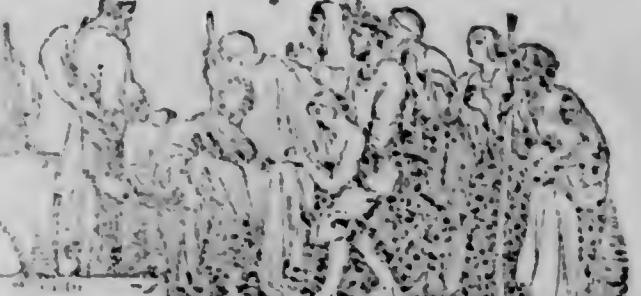
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RIENDS and RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pill and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, we assure present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be relieved and effectively cured by using these a nutritive medicine, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These feelings which so often annoy us, arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the Liver and Stomach. These organs must be relieved and strengthened to be restored to health according to the printed instructions, will quickly procure a healthy action in the Liver and Stomach, and, as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these inward Pills, and will soon regain its original and additional strength. Never let the Soldier be either confined or suddenly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will cure the Liver and Stomach, and those that remove all the aching humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however damaged while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Instructions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be readily cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. Treated in this other manner, these organs will soon be restored to health. Where this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and have the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance on the part of the patient to cure the system, however damaged.

For Wounds, either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every one can be sure are liable, there are no medicines so safe and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. These will wound and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, from the knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seminary Chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION:—None are granted unless the words "HOLLOWAY, New York, Ass't London" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one detecting any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or labels, giving the same to the authorities.

99 Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 89 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the United States and abroad, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c. sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

259 89 Maiden Lane, N. Y.



COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Pot up in 25c, 50c, and \$1 00 Boxes, Bottles, and Planks. \$3 and \$5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Only infallible remedies known.

*Free from Poisons.

*Not dangerous to the Human Family.

*Rats come out of their holes to die.

Sold Wholesale in all large Retailers.

W. H. BROWN, New York.

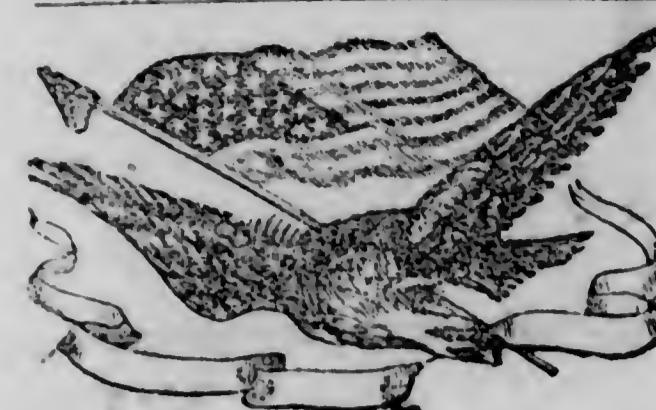
111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

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THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

JULY 13, 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

SPEECH OF
A. CLENDENING.
Delivered at East Chain Lakes
July 4th, 1864.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, permit me to say that I feel highly gratified to see so numerous a gathering of the people of this section of country for the purpose of celebrating the day that gave birth to our nation.

It has been customary in all ages to celebrate great events, the Greeks and Romans often commemorated great events by days of public feasting and rejoicing. And on the present occasion, we who have assembled here to celebrate a great event, to wit, the declaration of our fathers to the world, that they were a free and independent people, should ever remember the price they paid for the boon of Liberty.

Perhaps it would not be out of place on the present occasion to view the past for a short time, and notice some of the causes that gave rise to the settlement of the United States or a portion of them, and the formation of this Government. As a people we are prone to forget the value of liberty, the blessings and privileges of free institutions. Had we grown up to men and women in a land of tyranny and oppression, we could more readily appreciate the blessings that surround us.

The spirit of liberty has manifested itself in the formation of nations in different periods of the world's history, but never more fully than in the United States, for this cause liberty loving foreigners flock to our shores to escape the iron heel of oppression, and share the benefits and blessings of a free people.

For centuries previous to the first settlements upon this continent, the people of the old countries labored under great oppression, both politically and religiously, and for this cause many were willing to leave the land of their birth and seek a new home in the wilderness of this continent that they might in coming years lay the foundation of a nation whose people might enjoy the blessings of political and religious freedom. But in carrying out this great enterprise, many trials and dangers awaited them, the early settlements often appeared on the verge of destruction, but they put their trust in Him who was able to deliver them, and amid the wars of the French and Indians often surrounded by difficulties and prospects of famine, they continued to push forward their enterprise with a zeal that surmounted every difficulty and crowned their labors with success. I have spoken of the first settlers of this country, and some of their early difficulties, to show how England has acted towards the people of this country; the settlers had the promise of being protected by England, but this promise was poorly kept, they were often neglected by Great Britain and left to contend with the savage foe that surrounded them without the aid and assistance that was necessary for their welfare.

But passing over the infantile state of the colonies, we see them in the vigor of youth beginning to enjoy the blessings they had labored so long and earnestly for. But no sooner did they commence reaping the blessings of wealth and liberty than Great Britain resolved to possess their wealth, and for this purpose began to burden them with taxes. The colonies petitioned for redress, and laid their complaints before Parliament, dreading a war they done all they could to avoid it. But nothing would pacify the haughty spir

it of Great Britain but to have the colonies get down in the dust of humiliation and render her perfect submission. This the colonies refused to do, and their representatives after consulting together on the difficulties between them and Great Britain, made and read the Declaration read here before you to-day.

There was a bell cast in England many years before the period of which I am now speaking, bearing the inscription "Proclaim Liberty to the Captive," it was brought to Philadelphia, and there assigned a place, after the reading of the declaration of independence that old bell took up the notes and rang out on the passing breeze Liberty and equal right to all men, and its sound went forth into all the earth. England surprised at the announcement, and burning with wrath, sent her warriors who had won laurels on many battle-fields, to chastise the American colonies and bring them into due subjection. But in this they failed. The United States at this time were unprepared for such a struggle. They were without a navy, or strong forts, they had no rifled cannon, no iron clad Monitors, but relying on the God of Battles, the justice of their cause, and patriotism of their citizens, they sustained a seven year war, were victorious and registered their name among the powers of the earth, as a free and separate nation.

But now the subject of African slavery began to attract the attention of the American people. It stood in opposition to the principles laid down in the declaration of independence. It was a barbarous institution, planted by England upon our soil, and already had taken deep root. Many who had assisted the government in the prosecution of the war for independence, now strongly objected to the abolishing of slavery, as much of their wealth consisted in slaves. And at this period of the history of our country, we find some of the grand sires of our present Copperheads, who were manufactured from the select basswoods of Toryism, entering warmly into the discussions on slavery. They compared the institution of slavery to a sickly child, whose deformed features and dwarfish appearance were indicative of its approaching end, that it was certain to die under the influence of freedom if only let alone. But the child of the devil, and England who was left with us as an orphan child, did not die as predicted, it grew up to the stature of a man, healthy and strong, a giant of iniquity; who assumed the reins of Government, and presided in the Legislative assemblies of our nation, set bounds to the religious views of the church, dictated to the writer what he should say and what he should not say, he guided the historians pen and forbid the poet to use his name disrespectful. The bard could not sing in his presence unless his lyre was tuned to the praise of this giant's name; he appears to have aimed at universal sovereignty, moulding the religious and political views of men, to suit his hell born purposes.

Although residing in the Southern States, he always visited Washington during the time Congress was in session often presiding over that body. While superintending his business as usual in Washington City, he became exposed to the influence of old Abe, which gave him a paralytic stroke January 1st, 1863, affecting his whole right side, rendering it powerless. I understand that there is no hope of his recovery, even by his physicians and friends, they have all come to the conclusion that he must die. And we should all hope that he may die, and pray God that he may die speedily, let the church rejoice over his decease, and shout glory to God in the highest when his putrid carcass shall be removed from sight, and his spirit returned to the devil who gave it. (Cheers.)

Those tory politicians who professed the death of slavery at the close of the Revolutionary war, were desirous that it should live, and they believed it would, and they viewed its growth with pleasure, and hoped to see it fill the land, were willing to give it all the Territory of the United States to settle on. They hoped to see it rule this government and for this they professedly became democrats and corrupted the party and prostituted its powers to the spreading forth of slavery and its interests throughout the land. And because they could not accomplish their desires and spread their hell born institutions from the rivers to the ends

of the earth, they were willing to murder Lincoln, take the reins of government by force, and make all submit to their terms or plunge the country into a desolating war. They appeared resolved to rule the United States, or destroy them. Now we find some of those copperheaded cusses railing out against the present administration, calling Lincoln an ass and this an Abolition war, brought about by Republicans of Abolition stripe. When in reality these miserable Neroes have done all in their power to saddle the present war upon the country; they have been steeped in the caldron of treason until they can apply the torch of war to the land of their birth, and then try to attach the odium to some other class of men; of all the curses that ever visited any people since the plagues of Egypt, our present Copperheads are the greatest. One grain of righteousness in the head of a Copperhead would find as much sea room as a flea would on the ocean.

We will examine the history of the Democratic party during the last eight years it was in power, for a few moments and see if we can find some of the causes that brought about the present war, stirring up your pure minds by way of remembrance. If we will turn back to the close of Fillmore's administration, we will find our country blest with peace and plenty, the people had confidence in each other and in the government, with a surplus in the Treasury of ninety millions, the United States never appeared in a more flourishing condition, and under this state of affairs the government passed into the hands of the Democratic party who declared that the government should be administered by them with more wisdom and less expense. They pledged themselves not to agitate the subject of slavery neither in congress nor out of it, but no sooner than Pierce was securely seated in the Presidential Chair, than they commenced agitating this vexed question by the removal of the Missouri Compromise, thus bringing the North and South into collision, causing much trouble in Kansas. It was here the seeds of war were first sown, each succeeding presidential campaign brought forth a new crop. before three years of Pierce's administration were past he stank in the nostrils of his own party, and the people turned away from him with loathing.

In this state of affairs old Buck loomed up and declared himself the man for the times; the people said amen. They placed the presidential chair on a sort of a Squatter Sovereignty platform, and the Democratic party said old Buck was an honest old patriarch, and he would bring Kansas into the Union a free State; that the Republicans under his rule would feel ashamed. I need not tell you they did not feel ashamed, for they actually did

This simple old granny surrendered himself unconditionally to the slave power. He imagined himself to be no longer James Buchanan, but the Cincinnati platform, and in a sort of hysterical fit declared that slavery existed as much in Kansas as in South Carolina or Georgia. The Nebraska bill was now lugged on their platform, and under its weight and that of Stephen A. Douglas, their platform which was constructed in a hurry principally from political basswoods, gave way in the centre and separating, each half fell down and could not be righted up, and even if the halves of this platform could have been brought together, all Spalding's glue would have failed to cement it. After this break down the factions of the Democratic party much resembled the Kilkenny cats, who caught each other by the tails and drowned themselves. Thus it has been with this party, they have devoured each other all but the Copperhead ends, men like Vallandingham entitles to their country, who instead of banishment to Dixie, deserved to be banished to the eternal shades of night, and their names written on the roll of infamy with that of Benedict Arnold.

At the close of old Buck's administration, this party, seeing the reins of government were about to pass from their hands, resolved to take by force what they could get no other way. Thus after eight years of Democratic rule guided by the slave power, the government finds itself on the verge of a cruel war and the Treasury robbed and in debt over one hundred millions of dollars. The friends of slavery knew the North were divided politically, and hoped that there would be no concert of action, they intended to assassinate the incoming president and

while consternation reigned, take possession of Washington, and having things much their own way before the nation could rally, they would accomplish their ends by seizing all the strong holds, arms and ammunition. But they failed to assassinate old Abe, yet the dye was cast, the rubicon passed, and now commenced a series of trials rather more than they had bargained for. Yet through the exertions of Generals worthy of a better cause, their success has been as great as could have been expected, and greater by far than it would have been had the government taken a few steps in the right direction, after the bombardment of Ft. Sumter, had the president then issued his proclamation of emancipation and called out a sufficient army and as soon as it could have been done armed and organized the negroes into suitable army corps, commanded by suitable Generals, the war might have been closed up long ago. But instead of doing so, the negroes were left to raise corn, cotton and cattle, and support a large rebel army, whose only and professed business was the slandering of freemen.

The Copperhead press of the south have continually denounced the war policy of the Government as subversive of the rights of the South, have they forgotten or did they never know that the President of the United States is not only charged with the execution of the civil power, but is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, thus completely controlling the war power of the Nation in the exercise of his civil functions as guided by the Constitution, not so when he acts as Commander-in-Chief of the army in time of war. He is then only governed by the rules of war among civilized nations and if I understand those rules or laws of war, may harrass or weaken our enemy and confiscate his property of every kind, and destroy his life in combat, capture and detain his soldiers. Those are some of the laws practiced, and belonging to a state of war when the President had a right to confiscate all kinds of rebel property belonging to those who had taken up arms against the Government, and he had just as much right to do so in 1861 as in 1863. The Constitution is silent upon this subject; it is not a war prosecuting document it empowers Congress to declare war, and the President to prosecute it, leaving it to their patriotism and sound discretion, as to how it shall be done, yet we are continually told by Copperhead bipeds, that we have violated the Constitution, and subverted the rights of the south, what rights have rebels under the Constitution? with one hand upraised to the nation's throat, and a dagger in the other. Certainly now they are enemies to the Constitution, to Liberty, and humanity. I look upon this war, partly as a Chastisement for our national sins. We have held on to the institution of slavery too long. God who overrules the nations, and takes cognizance of their acts, has decreed that the band shall go free, the acts of those rebels who so much desired to build up a slaveholding nation, will most assuredly bring about the liberty of the southern slave; then let this wicked institution be wiped out speedily.

I have noticed many among the laboring class of the north, who appear to feel desirous that the south should succeed in establishing a slaveholding government, but such persons are generally copperheads or the pliant tools of such; why should an Irishman wish the establishment of a government such as Jeff Davis desires. A government that must forever contain the chief elements of barbarism. A government claiming the rights to hold property in man. A government destroying the relation of husband and wife, arrogating the parental tie. A government that closes the gates of knowledge to a certain portion of the human race, and refuses to compensate them for their labor, in short, takes a man created in the image of God, and degrades him to the level of a beast, and makes of him a thing of trade, subject to be bought and sold. There is nothing done to a beast, but what this government proposes to do to human beings; it will brand them as cattle, work them as horses, flog them as mules, and kick them as dogs. A government that separates man and wife, and sell their children.

Any foreigner who has come to our country, from a land of oppression and received the right hand of fellowship, and enjoyed the blessings and privileges of our free institutions, and with a knowledge of the character of slavery,

and the southern Confederacy, and then sympathize with Jeff Davis, and southern rebels, should be rammed into a mortar and receive a discharge towards Dixie. I would consider such a discharge, an honorable one from all the duties and responsibilities of this government. Perhaps some one here may have come to the conclusion that I am not a friend of the President's judging from some of my remarks, but in this you are mistaken. I think in some things he has acted too slow yet he resembles many good horses, he is slow, but pulls an Almighty big load; and he has not stuck fast in any of the mudholes of this rebellion, and although he is rather poor in flesh at present, I believe in keeping him in the harness for four years more, if he should die before that time. (Cheers) I hope all good Union men will consider what is for the benefit of the Union, and be careful how they vote at the coming election. Copperheads will try to create divisions in the Union ranks; and if possible defeat Lincoln's election; for this purpose will advocate Fremont's cause, not because he is their choice, but for the purpose of dividing the Union force. Let me say to you that this is not a proper time to stop to change Presidents in the midst of this tornado of rebellion; we have an able Captain aboard the ship of state with a crew that understand every rope in her rigging, and I believe, in keeping them there until the storm is past, and the old ship shall once more ride upon the calm waters of peace.

But perhaps I have said enough concerning political matters on the present occasion, and will pass to notice some of the changes that have taken place since the formation of our government. A very large portion of our country was then unsettled by the whites. No cities or villages met your gaze, one unbroken wilderness, stretching north and south along the valley of the Mississippi, as far as vision could penetrate, inhabited only by savages and wild beasts. Now throughout this country and far to the west, the shrill notes, and heavy tramp of the Iron horse is heard, cities and villages have sprung up like magic, and multitudes of human beings, as busy as the bee, are now seen in every direction. Our rivers are dotted with water crafts of all sizes; and rail roads are beginning to branch out in different directions, the tide of emigration is still rolling west, and trains of emigrants pass daily to the front armed with ploughs, hoes, axes, rakes and rakes and all the necessary implements to bring those beautiful plains and gardens of nature into subjection to the husbandman. Now is the time that all landless men should come west and get farms almost without money or price, where beauty of scenery never was surpassed even by Switzerland—where beautiful lakes of clear water, containing millions of fish and swarming with ducks and geese, surrounded by groves are a feast of beauty to the eye of the beholder, and where if he has the loves he can soon get the fishes to satisfy his appetite. And on our western plains from May to October, bloom flowers of every shade of color, far more beautiful than the robes of Solomon. We have not only a beautiful country, but also a healthy country, with pure air, rich soil, and good water. I would say to the person dissatisfied with this country, try and get to heaven as soon as you possible can as you will never feel satisfied on this mundane sphere.

But in conclusion I would say we have never met to celebrate the day of Independence when there was so much necessity for us to examine ourselves to see if we are all right in the politic al faith. The times are fraught with mighty events, irresistible in their caus es, and rapidly hastening to their legitimate results. The welfare not only of the present, but of future generations, hangs on the slender thread of our actions. We should remember the cost of liberty, and try this presidential campaign to do our duty. It is not for mere dominion of political party, we contend, nor for territory, or empire, but Liberty, and the eternal principles of Justice. Born of God and under him planted by our fathers upon this continent, who in the struggle offered up their lives and sprinkled the alter of liberty with their blood. It is for these things we contend, they are to be saved or lost by the arbitrament of battle, and while we are passing through the terrible ordeal let us stand by old Abe, he has honestly stood by us in our country's peril, he deserves our support and the gratitude of our hearts. Let our Legislative halls be cleared of Copperhead cusses, who in the disguise of friends are plotters of treason, they have had a place too long in the councils of our nation. Let slavery be entirely wiped out, and never exist under our national flag hereafter; let the present time be one of regeneration, when our country shall be cleansed from the blighting curse of slavery and all the evils that accompany and surround it.

I sincerely wish this desolating war may speedily come to a close, and should we live to meet again one year from now, it may be under the bright sunshine of prosperity, when the angry God of war shall have been appeased, and Abraham Lincoln occupying the presidential chair. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore July 8.

The following particulars have been gathered at headquarters from information received there tonight.

This afternoon the rebel advance made an effort to gain the bridge over the Monocacy. Gen. Wallace with only a small portion of his force, moved out to check them, formed his line, and repulsed the enemy three times, who finally retired leaving us in possession of the field.

During the action several shells fell into the city, but did no damage of moment. The citizens viewed the fight from the house tops and from the outskirts.

Gen. Wilson is confident of holding Frederick. We have no estimate of the killed and wounded. Reinforcements are rapidly rushing forward, and there is every reason to believe that this movement of the enemy will result only in disappointment and disaster to the rebel cause.

Harrisburg, July 7.

[Time's special.] The following is the substance of a dispatch just received and signed by Gen. Couch:

Officers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, telegraph here privately the invading force is either in Maryland or in full march for that State, not less than 30,000.

They say they have ascertained this fact from their private agents.

The enemy consisting of 15,000 infantry artillery and cavalry, chiefly the latter, left Hagerstown this morning on the old national road, in the direction of Boonsboro, en route to Frederick city, as they declared. They marched just at daylight.

A rumor prevails that a force of several thousand is encamped just south of Middleburg, between Greencastle and Hagerstown. We do not believe it.

Monocacy, Md., July 7.

[Special to Tribune.] Harper's Ferry is still held by the rebels, who have sharpshooters secreted in houses and behind fences to prevent our men coming down from the heights.

Wallace had, I understand, a sharp fight last evening, but cannot dislodge them from their hiding places.

The rebels last night set fire to the bridge again at Harper's Ferry, destroying fifty feet of trestle and wood work under the iron span on the Virginia side.

Gen. Wallace, who has established his headquarters for the present here, sent Col. Clendenin with a force of cavalry and two guns to feel the enemy with orders to proceed as far as Boonsboro.

Clendenin met the enemy about a mile east of Middletown and had a brisk skirmish. He found the enemy had superior numbers but drew him on towards Frederick and there showed him battle. Meantime Wallace and reinforcements under Col. Gilpin and Major Yellett took position three quarters of a mile east of Frederick city, and were there attacked by the rebels.

The battle opened about 5 p.m. and continued with more or less severity for three hours. Col. Gilpin's command dislodged and drove back the enemy three times. Artillery firing was continuous and musketry brisk.

Our men—8th Illinois cavalry, Col. Clendenin; 1st battalion artillery, Cap. Alexander, and 100 men from an Ohio regiment, fought bravely, and when the battle closed General Wallace was informed that Col. Gilpin had held his own.

The object of the fight was to hold the bridge across the Monocacy at Frederick Junction.

This is a very important position. Reinforcements are en route and will arrive tonight.

Baltimore, July 8.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry this morning confirm the evacuation of that place by the rebels and says our troops again hold it.

The old flag floats once more over the town.

It is understood that Brig. General Howe, Chief of Artillery, of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to the command of our forces in front of the rebel force in Maryland, vice Sibley ordered to report to General Hunter.

Washington, July 8.—The President, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August next as a day of Humiliation and Prayer for the people of the United States, and commanding them to confess and renounce their sins, to humble themselves, to mourn over them, to seek the pardon and forgiveness of Almighty God, to pray that his will in the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout the States. That the rebels may be lawfully overthrown, that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that amity and fraternity may be restored and peace established throughout our borders.

New York, July 8.—Capt. —— U.S.A. Navy, in a cutter with sixteen men, ashore near Wilmington on the 24th, captured a rebel gunboat, took several prisoners and ran the gauntlet of rebel gunboats on his return home. He was gone three days.

Baltimore, July 8.—Dispatches from Frederick received at headquarters this morning state that the enemy retreated during the night. Wallace is pursuing them.



LOCAL AFFAIRS.

We devote most of our space to publishing this week the proceedings of the 4th of July at East Chain Lakes, and the oration of Mr. Gideon.

Crops are looking splendidly in this section of the State, and some fields will be ready to harvest in two weeks. We noticed a field of barley on Mr. Alva's farm near Bass Lake near ripe, on Saturday last.

Hard up for reason surely, are the copyheads showing why Old Abe and Andy Johnson should be defeated this fall. The latest appears in the N. Y. World, viz. Old Abe used to be a boorish rail splitter, and Andy Johnson a tailor.

Mr. J. M. Thompson of Garden City whose advertisement will be found elsewhere, offers to pay Cash for 5,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. T. has a fine stock of goods and it will be certainly for the interest of farmers in this section, to give him a call.

Congress adjourned on the 4th day of July. The Enrollment Law was amended so as to strike out the \$300 commutation clause. Hereafter, drafts are for one year and substitutes must be furnished or the party drafted must go.

The news indicate a rebel raid into Maryland again and the rebels. Evidently Grant is getting the rebels close in around Richmond and they must break out somewhere.

McCormick and Taplin at the mill in Winnebago City are now paying 75 cts. for wheat. All those interested will please take notice.

Mr. Eugene Huntington, of this town sold his wool a few days since for 87 1/2 cents per pound. He had about 2,000 lbs.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—About thirty-five years ago, the Messrs. Fairbanks invented and began making platform scales, which effected a complete change in the manner of doing such business as requires weighing, and without which it would be impossible to do the present immense amount of business in the country. Since then they have given their constant personal attention to the business, making all such improvements and adding such modifications as their experience has shown to be desirable. During this time many other kinds of scales have been invented, and more or less tried by the public, and mainly known aside, while the business of the Messrs. Fairbanks has steadily increased from year to year, their scales now standing higher in public estimation, and their sales being very much larger than ever before. This shows very strongly the excellence and durability of Fairbanks' Scales.

Fourth of July Celebration.

According to previous arrangements the people of Martin county met at Centre Chain Lake in the grove near Dr. Shaver's, to celebrate our National anniversary. Notwithstanding the heavy rain that fell during the morning, the people began to flock to the place appointed, and about 12 o'clock there was near two hundred on the ground.

At this time in the day the band came on the ground and discoursed some good music. The President, Marshal, Chaplain and Speaker now made their appearance. The President, Mr. Richard Chatfield, of East Chain Lake, made a few appropriate remarks, after which he introduced the Rev. J. C. Hand. Your correspondent does not claim to be a judge of good prayers, but he certainly thinks it was able and well suited to the occasion. Seely Shave Esq., was then introduced who read the Declaration of Independence. Afterwards the Rev. J. C. Strong was introduced who spoke nearly an hour. I considered his speech was well received and well delivered. Mr. C. Strong of East Chain Lake, was then called who came forward and washed up the few Copperheads that were present. As the speeches of Mr. S. and Mr. C. will doubtless be published as I understand the people present desired, I will say nothing concerning their merits.

Between the other exercises the band discoursed some sweet strains of music, such as make a man laboring under the blues, forget his troubles.

The band was under the direction of Mr. Russel of High Forest, a young man who is blind, but who has received a liberal education at the institution for the blind in New York City. He is a proficient in music upon every kind of instrument. He was assisted by Miss Wilson of Chain Lakes, and the music was indeed all that could be desired for the occasion.

The people were then formed into procession by Marshals Kertner and Beavis, and marched from the speakers stand to the dinner table in the following order: in the front was a few of the U. S. Soldiers, next the officers of the day and color bearer, with the stars and stripes; then the Sabbath school children, the ladies and audience at large. Here a delicious dinner awaited our arrival, and one that reflected great credit on the ladies of Martin county. God bless them, may they live long to celebrate the day of Independence, and look as bright and beautiful as they did on the present

occasion. After dinner the following toasts were given:

Robert Raikins, the founder of Sabbath Schools, may the principles he inculcated be established throughout the world.

Respondent Rev. J. Hand.

Our President now, and for the next four years and his principles forever.

Respondent A. L. Patchen.

Old Bachelors, may the ladies have mercy and not sacrifice.

Respondent, R. Chatfield.

Mr. Chatfield and the ladies, may Heaven grant a compromise and a speedy and happy union.—Rev. J. C. Strong.

The early settlers of Chain Lakes, may their rights be respected by new comers, and may they take courage from the increase of emigration and be long honorably remembered in the history of Martin county.

By A. Russell.—Abraham Lincoln, one of the mighty men of the nation, may he be long remembered by every true American, and live to our next president.

By R. Chatfield.—The Ladies of Chain Lakes: May they always wear a smile upon their faces, and do all they can to encourage emigration, induce the men to build school houses, send their children to school and keep old bachelors out of the country.

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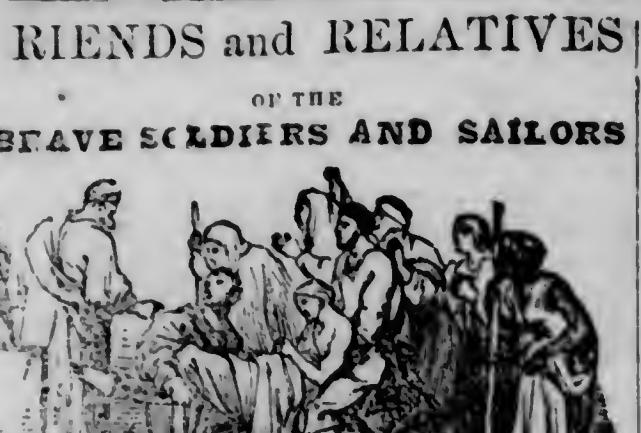
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By R. Chatfield.—The Ladies of Chain Lakes:

May they always wear a smile upon their faces, and do all they can to encourage emigration, induce the men to build school houses, send their children to school and keep old bachelors



RIENDS and RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be properly supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and with the brave Soldiers and Sailors who have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so suddenly usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructing respiration, & causing a painful uneasiness, whether from the disease, or the disordered habitual action of the Liver and Stomach. These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly procure a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and, as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, merely because they are so well calculated for the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the evil humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while it corrects all the following malady, of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Voluteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth,

Sores and Ulcers, Eruptions and Swellings, can be taken night and morning, and the Ointment, freely used as stated in the printed instructions. It treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and dying sufficient might have just now been saved, had they been properly provided with this remarkable Ointment.

It should be provided with this remarkable Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smear all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, 6 or 8 Pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION! None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK, AND LONDON" are discernible as a Watermark in every leaf of the Ointment. It is sold in small boxes, one of the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one remanding such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same known to be false.

© Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 89 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 2 cents, 6 cents, and \$1 each.

The price is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c. sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

25y 1 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bo Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c and \$1 boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, \$3 and \$5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Only valuable remedies known."

"From Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

© BEWARE!!! of a worthless imitation. See that "COSTAR'S" is on each Box, Pot, or Flask before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.

PRINCIPAL DRUGGIST BROADWAy, N. Y.

Sold by—

All wholesale and Retail Druggists in Winnebago City, Minn.

25y 1

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFALKT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by James Sharp of Pilot Grove, Faribault County, Minnesota, to John Holland, dated November 4th, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Faribault County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of November, 1861, in Section 14, in Book H, of Deeds, page 92, in which it is noted that the sum of Fifty One Dollars and sixty three cents (\$51.63) and no suit or proceeding at law having been brought thereon; therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in conformity to the statute of sale in said mortgage, and provided the premises covered by said mortgage situated in Faribault County Minnesota, to wit—the West half of the North East quarter of the Southwest of the North East quarter of the Southwest of the North East quarter of the Southwest of the same, containing one hundred and one acres, and one-half acre, being number twenty eight (28) west, contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, will be put to public auction to the highest bidder at Post Office in Winnebago City, Faribault Co., on Thursday the 22d day of June 1864 at 10 A.M. in the afternoon, and will day to determine the sum due on said mortgage, and all other bills, attorney's fees, two hundred and ten dollars and expenses of sale and fore

closure, and costs.

JOHN HOLLAND Mortgagor.

25y 1 JASON C. EASTON, agt. for mortgagee

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.
AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, and who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first January next, be entitled to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be located in a body of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less, if the same be held in fee simple, or one-half acre, or five acres or less, per acre, to be entitled to a homestead of one-quarter section, or one-half acre, in a body of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; 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The Free Homestead.

VOL. 1.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY. JULY 20 1864.

NO. 38.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in Blue Earth River Bank Building,
next door to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year \$1.50
Ten copies " 12.50
For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. in 1 sq. 1 1/2 sq. 1 sq. 1 1/2 col. 1 1/2 col. 1 1/2 col.
1 week 1.50 1.50 2.50 3.00 3.00 10.00
1 month 2.50 4.00 6.00 8.00 12.00 25.00
2 weeks 3.50 5.00 8.00 10.00 14.00 25.00
3 months 5.00 8.00 12.00 15.00 24.00 35.00
9 months 8.00 11.00 16.00 20.00 30.00 50.00
1 year 10.00 14.00 20.00 25.00 40.00 70.00
Ten lines or less make one square.

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged for accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be held strictly to advertisements pertaining to their business. All other notices will be charged at the regular rates.

Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionately to the number of squares gained for.

Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not payable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit.

Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates.

J. L. CHRISTIE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE NO. 27.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASON.

The Regular Communication of this Lodge is held on Tuesday Evening or before the Full Moon.

OFFICERS.

D. H. DUNN,
Geo. A. WEIR, S. W. GEO. K. MOULTON, Sety.
S. S. WILTSIE, W. H. T. STODDARD, Treas.
G. H. GOODNOW, S. D. T. W. JENNESS, Tyler.

OFFICES OF PARIBAULT COUNTY.

SHAW, J. C. ROBERTSON, Co. A. A. C. DUNN,
West W. M. DUSTIN, Judge—AMOS PINESTON,
Auditor—A. BOWWELL, Comt. Com.—A. PRESTON,
Register—T. A. KELISTER, Coroner, A. M. WAY.
District Court of this County meets at Blue Earth City
on the 3d Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Winnebago City District.

J. H. WELCH, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. C. EASTON, DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS!

LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. W. B. WELLCOME, M. D., Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn., Keeps a well-filled, first class Drug Store.

OZIAS C. HEALY,
Proprietor of Grapeland House, the post office building, Grapeland, Faribault County, Minnesota, ten miles east of Winnebago City, on the Wilson, Owendale and St. Mary's route. Plenty of room and good stabling.

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.

This subscriber having leased the Hotel Building formerly kept by Mrs. H. C. Denton, is now preparing to meet the Travelling Public with the best in his country affords. A good Barns attached to the premises.

M. R.—Having sold my Blacksmith Shop, I now become necessary for me close up all outstanding accounts on me. All those knowing themselves indebted to me, will confer a favor by settling immediately.

Oct. 25.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Front Street, near the Lever,
MANHATTAN, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

General Store Office for all Points in the State. Good
Stabling with attentive Officers.

JO. L. WEIT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

General Land Agent;

and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.

Collections made and taxes paid. Business
entrusted to his care will receive prompt
attention.

11f

MANKATO HOUSE,

Mankato, Minnesota;
BUTT & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Will attend to professional business
throughout the State.

Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.

Will attend principally and faithfully to all business
transacted in the court.

Have for sale at all times, large quantities of
Winnebago Trust Lands, and other valuable
Farming lands.

J. A. WILLARD. 21y1 S. F. BARNEY

23y

N. L. COON,

Physician and Surgeon,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens
of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he
has permanently located among them, and now
holds himself ready to attend to all business connected
with his profession, promptly and at all hours.

All persons employing me are expected
to settle for the same on or before the expiration
of three months. No deviation from this rule.

Office at Moulton's Store.

11f

R. B. JOHNSON,

Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,

and dealer in
Leather and Findings.

Repairing done to order.
Really Made Boys' and Youth's Boots on hand.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

CABINET MAKER!

WILLIAM BALLANDI,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people
of Faribault County that he is prepared at
all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to
furnish

CHAIRS, BUREAUS BEDSTEADS, CRIBS,

What-Not; Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cab-
inet Work Room.

He warrants all his work to be as represented,

and confident in that both QUALITY and
PRICE he can give satisfaction to his custom-

ers.

Having permanently located in this County,

he hopes by strict attention to his business to
deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing else-

where.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 3d, 1863. 2f

N E W WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens
of Mankato and surrounding country, that he has taken
the building occupied by Mr. WOLEBEX ON
DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose
opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the
largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the
public that all work left in my charge will be executed
in the most and most durable manner.

EDMUND HECKMAN,

Mankato. 20y1 Dec. 4th, 1863.

J. D. JONES,

Harness and Saddle Maker

Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE

MANKATO - - - MINN.

Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Mankato, March 16 1864. 21y1

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

HARTFORD,

PHOENIX

MERCHANTS—Fire Ins. Co's.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

JOHN N. HALL

Resident Agent.

21y1

D. BURDSELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Or Faribault County Minn.

RESIDENCE in Prescott township, but orders
by mail should be directed to Verona, Post
office, with the number of section, town, and
range where the work is required to be done.

Will be at all times to lay out roads, town
plots and in fact do all other work in the
surveyor's line.

CHAS. HEILBORN:

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-ROOMS CORNER of HICKORY & SECOND
STS. MANKATO MINN. 21y1

P. B. SPARROW.

Dealer in

S T O V E S ,

Hardware. Tin, Copper and

Sheet Iron Ware.

SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.

MANKATO, 21y1 MINN.

Will attend to professional business

throughout the State.

Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.

Will attend principally and faithfully to all business
transacted in the court.

Have for sale at all times, large quantities of
Winnebago Trust Lands, and other valuable
Farming lands.

J. A. WILLARD. 21y1 S. F. BARNEY

23y

Blooded Stock.

For Sale!

HAVE one full Blood and two half Blood
Dunham Bulls for sale. A. B. BALCOM.

Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD Scales

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Lett.

Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. 33y

Blanks, WE have just printed a

new lot of Justice's blanks.

SELEGT POETRY.

The Battle of Belmont.

BY EDWARD WILLETT.

From the N. Y. Mercury.

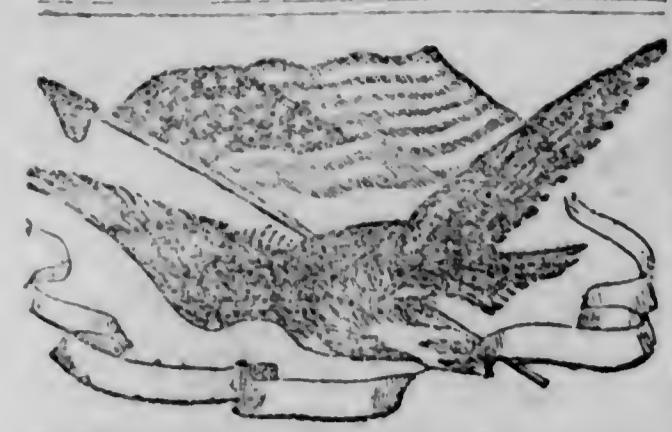
Of inaction tired and sated;

But with ardor unabated,

Still our little army waited,

Waited in the Cairo mud.

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

JULY 20, 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

Union county Convention.

A convention of the friends of impartial freedom who embrace doctrines set forth in the platform adopted by the recent Baltimore Convention with respect to the suppression of the rebellion, the extirpation of slaves from the nation, and the protection of the negro race, and the defense of the public credit, and the protest against the attempt of any monarchical power to overthrow republican institutions upon this continent, and who will sustain by voice and vote Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as the standard bearers and representatives of their principles during the present campaign, and who are to be nominated by delegates to the Blue Earth City on Thursday, July 28th 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent Faribault County in the State Convention to be held at St. Paul Wednesday, August 3d 1864, to nominate four candidates to be supported for President.

Towns will be allowed one Delegate for every fifteen votes and one for a fraction of five polled for the Republican Union Ticket at the last General Election.

The number of Delegates will be as follows:

Blue Earth City 10 Marbles

St. Paul 10 Guthrie

Elmore 2 Present

Brule Creek 1 Verona

Walnut Lake 1 Winnebago City 6

J. H. WELCH,
Chairman County Central Committee.

The details of the sinking of the pirate Alabama off Cherbourg harbor by the Union steamer Kearsarge, are printed. It seems Semmes challenged Wilson the Union captain, to fight if he dare, and had invited a great many French and English admirers to come and see him clean out a Yankie ship. Over three thousand people from the house tops in Cherbourg, witnessed the fight. In just one hour after the fight commenced, the rebels had to take to the water like rats as the Kearsarge had literally blown the Alabama to pieces. The crew of the pirate were mostly picked up by the Kearsarge, but Semmes, the pirate captain, was rescued by an English yacht that was cruising round in the vicinity of the action probably for some such purpose. If Semmes ever gets command of another vessel he will probably not seek a fight with an Union war ship again.

The publisher of the Blue Earth Advocate, wishes us to apologize to his brother for having stated that said brother brought him into this county as a public pauper. If there is any apology required, we presume the party who inflicted the nuisance upon the county, is the one to make it.

Another raid of the rebels into Maryland, was made last week. Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and Frederick were captured and houses burned. It is reported within four miles of Baltimore and Washington. Gen. Franklin was captured on a railroad train, he being in citizens clothes, but was pointed out to the rebels by a she hell-cat from Baltimore, who was also on the train. It is estimated that 1,000 prisoners were taken by the rebels, and lots of plunder. Gen. Sullivan has, however, retaken Martinsburg, and Gen. Howe's Harpers Ferry, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is again open through to Wheeling. This raid is evidently one of the series that we may expect now as diversions to draw off Gen. Grant, from Richmond. We see it rumored that perhaps troops will have to be withdrawn from Grant to check these raids, but we trust that these rumors are unfounded.

ing the day, eating his ration of crackers, dried "herrin" and cheese. Wash him, boys, put a "biled" shirt on him, and give him a decent meal of victuals once a day at least, and if the change does not kill him at first, eventually no doubt, it would improve his temper towards his neighbors. A hog that is dirty and hungry is always squealing.

Some of the veterans of the 5th Regiment, now at home on furlough, while on the road between Chatfield and Preston, and going to attend a Sanitary Fair in the latter place met a Fillmore county Copperhead on horseback, when they waved a flag of the Union and asked him how he liked it. He answered by hurrasing for Jeff Davis, when they drew revolvers and commenced blazing away at him, as they are accustomed to do at open mouthed traitors down South. The wretch put spurs to his horse, and escaped, but was so frightened he will probably not say Jeff Davis to a 5th boy again.

We are in receipt of a communication from one of the members of company D. 9th regiment, inquiring about the wheat that was subscribed for them some time ago. We would state that only two persons who subscribed wheat, have yet paid it. All the cash that was subscribed, except \$25, has been collected and distributed and if those who have not paid the cash or wheat intend to pay their subscriptions, it certainly is time they did so. If they have not got the wheat, its value in cash is just as good. We published about six months ago a statement of the whole matter in this paper, showing who had paid and who had not, and if any one wishes to know how the matter stands, we will print the statement again.

The St. Paul Press editorially spread eagles over the proceeds of a Sanitary Fair held in Fillmore county on the 4th of July, which amounts to \$1,058, and exhorts all other counties to go and do likewise. All of which is very well indeed, but the Press when the ladies of this county, which has a population only one tenth as large as Fillmore, raised over \$950, a few weeks since, could not find inclination or room to even notice it. The fact is, the Press just now is desirous for certain political reasons, to get on the soft side of "Old Fillmore" and so, in its stupidity and probably about the same probability of success, is rehearsing to Fillmore county, Gen. Scott's formula to foreigners, "how I do love that sweet Irish brogue."

COMMUNICATION.

Farmers take Notice.

Mr. Law of the Mankato House, requests, wishes and said that he did not want the God damned farmers to stop with him at the Mankato House, as they had damaged him the past year over Fifty dollars. It may be that if you farmers go to the Mankato House without your hay and oats, but buy them at a big price, it would be all right, but do not take your feed and leave it in the hands of the "niggor" at the barn because he does not lie, and what he thinks is Law at the Mankato House. For further particulars enquire of

DAVID H. MORSE,
Verona, Faribault Co. }
July 16th 1864.

THE FLORIDA.

New York, July 13. Acting Master W. R. Gibbs, U. S. N. reported himself to Admiral Paulding, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday morning, having been captured on board the Electric Spark, on Sunday last by the Floridas, and paroled by Capt. Morris. Gibbs was returning to his vessel, the Paraguay, in the Gulf, having been North on leave. He was treated with marked kindness while on board the Florida, everything being done to make his stay comfortable and agreeable. He makes very important statements in reference to that vessel. In the first place, she carries the following armament: 4 rifle 68-pounds, 8 inch, in broadside; about the mainmast, 120 pound rifle in pivot and 4 small rifles in broadside forward. In addition to this formidable battery, she has one gun not mounted, lying on the starboard of the engine room.

Mr. Gibbs could not ascertain the calibre as it was covered with a tarpaulin. She has a crew of about 200 men, they looked dirty, and Morris apologized for the appearance of the ship and crew, and said they had been very busy for a few days. Her chief Engineer was confined to his room on account of injuries received by falling down the hatchway, and she is short of Assistant Engineers, so much that it would be difficult for her to run the Electric Spark, but may run both vessels over to Bermuda or Nassau and leave the prize outside while I go on with the Florida and procure some engineers for her. The Electric Spark steams in her present trim, by seven knots owing to her being by the head no doubt. Morris uses her as tender, at least until her coal, 120 tons give out. He may attempt to run her to Wilmington with her cargo.

List of Premiums

to be awarded by the Faribault County Agricultural Society, at its 5th annual Fair, to be held at Winnebago City on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th days of September, 1864.

CLASS A. HORSES.

Best 4 year old stallion or over,	\$3.00
2d	2.00
3d	Diploma
best 3 year old stallion or over	2.00
2d	1.00
3d	dip.
best 2 year old stallion or over	1.00
2d	dip.
best 1 year old stallion or over	1.00
2d	dip.
best brood mare	2.00
2d	1.00
3d	dip.
best three year old mare	2.00
2d	1.00
3d	dip.
best two year old mare	1.00
2d	dip.
best sucking colt	1.00
2d	50
3d	dip.
best pair draft horses or mares	2.00
2d	1.00
3d	dip.
best pair matched carriage horses or mares over six years old	2.00
2d	1.00
best under six years old	2.00
2d	1.50
best single carriage horse	1.00
2d	dip.
best saddle horse	1.00
2d	50
3d	dip.
Fastest trotting horse for one mile	3.00
2d	2.00
3d	dip.
best Jack	2.00
best male one year old	1.00
best male colt	1.00
best pair of mares	1.00

Judges.—Nathaniel Hudson, John Franklin and T. J. Maxon.

CLASS B. CATTLE.

best bull 2 years old and over	\$2.00
best Durham bull 2 years old and over	1.00
best Devon	1.00
best one year old bull	1.00
2d	dip.
best cow 2 years old and over	2.00
best Durham cow	1.00
best Devon cow	1.00
best one year old heifer	1.00
2d	dip.
best bull calf	1.00
2d	dip.
best heifer calf	1.00
2d	dip.
best steer calf	1.00
2d	dip.
best working oxen 4 years old or over	1.00
2d	dip.
best pr. matched steers under 4 years old	1.00
2d	dip.

Judges.—J. L. Weir, D. H. Morse, James Pratt.

CLASS C. SHEEP.

best buck	\$2.00
best South Down buck	1.00
best Leicester buck	1.00
best Merino buck	1.00
best Soixtry buck	1.00
best two	1.00
best South Down ewe	1.00
best Leicester ewe	1.00
best Merino ewe	1.00
best Soixtry ewe	1.00

Judges.—A. A. Huntington, Decker, J. C. Woodruff.

CLASS D. SWINE.

best boar	\$1.00
2d	50
best sow	1.00
2d	50
best pig under six months old	1.00
2d	50

Judges.—W. J. C. Robertson, Elisha Rhodes, Alvin Johnson.

CLASS E. POULTRY.

best pair chickens	50
best pair Turkey	50
best geese	50
best pigeons	50

Judges.—H. P. Constans, John Alvey, A. P. Sherman.

CLASS F. FARM IMPLEMENTS.

best threshing machine	3.00
best rasper and mower combined	2.00
best mower	2.00
best horse hay rake	50
best corn planter	1.00
best steering plow	50
best shovel plow	25
best cultivator	25
best harrow	50
best land roller	1.00
best ox yokes	50
best ax handles	25

Judges.—E. Bassa, F. Cady, W. D. Belding.

CLASS G. Farm Products.

best bushel wheat	25
best barley	25
best oats	25
best rye	25
best potatoes	25
best timothy seed	25
best rye grass seed	25
best yarncs	25
best pop corn	25
best red clover seed	25
best white	25
best carrots	25
best turnips	25
best rutabagas	25
best pumpkins	25
best squashes	25
best musk melons	25
best water melons	25
best pineapples	25
best ground cherries	25
best beans	25
best peas	25
best citron	25
best radishes	25
best cabbage	



LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CAUCUS
There will be a Union Caucus held at Moulton's Hall on Wednesday, July 27th, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Blue Earth City on Thursday, July 28th.
By order of Town Committee,
C. S. KIMBALL, Chairman.

NOTICE!
On Saturday next all those interested in having a new course prepared for the coming Agricultural Fair, are requested to meet at Winnebago City early in the morning, with scythes, shovels, spades &c., prepared to help make such course.
D. BIRDSELL J. A. LATIMER
Secretary President.

Recreation.

We believe that every man and woman should take an occasional day for rest. Every man needs this, and no man ever lost anything by taking this time. Every day so appropriated by the laboring man or woman, adds at least one year to that person's life.

Take any man, we care not how strong his constitution may be, and put him at hard labor and keep him there without recreation; and that constitution must give way, and in a few years we will be obliged to retire from business a diseased and broken down man. Fearing these results might befall us, (although we have no recollection of ever hurting ourselves by hard labor), and hearing a great deal about "raspberries, fish, lakes, woods, fine rides, big dinners in the woods, and good times generally," we concluded to try and enjoy some of these numerous amusements. We accordingly purchased the necessary hooks and lines which would have cost us, had we paid for them, fifteen cents, but being rather "short" we prevailed upon the merchant to "mark 'em down," and therefore we consider the expense nothing. Being thus fitted out, in company with four or five others, we started for the celebrated fishing lake, and berry grounds, that being Bass Lake and surrounding country. It was a very hot day, but what of that? no matter if we did sweat profusely; we were going to have some fun; we were recruit ing our health; getting the fresh country air, (though we failed to see it,) and return to our home a new man. Still on we go, the sun continues to pour down its scorching heat, the dust flies more profusely. But look! the woods are visible; we enter them; pass thro' and there we behold the surging waters. Our horses are "pickedet," and we throw ourselves on the green grass under the boughs a giant oak, there to meditate. Our meditations were soon cut short, however, by the appearance of one of the party, who informed us that meditations was poor "bait" for fish, whereupon we proceeded to get ready for the sport. A boat was procured, hooks and lines arranged, and all being ready we shoved off into deep water. Deep water is reached, and fishing now began.

We think we are about as expert as any other man at this sport and we proved ourself to be so on this occasion. We threw out our hook and then hauled it in, and then haul in and then throw it out again, failing every time to see the fish. The sun would keep "bustin" forth in all its splendor, and then, oh how we would sweat; we lit our pipe and smoked, and then we whistled, and tried every conceivable plan to keep cool. But it was no use to try. We defy any man to go on that lake on such a day as that was, and fish and keep cool. It can't be did. The fish would bite, we changed our location, threw out and hauled in, but with no better success. The fish wouldn't bite and we couldn't make them. We crossed to the opposite side and fished, we put our frail barque before the wind and "let her wave," while we put on fresh bait, threw out and hauled in. This time we thought we had one sure, we pulled, and pulled hard, too; our heart began to rejoice, we felt proud; none of the party had as yet caught a fish, but now we were going to have one, the more we pulled the better we felt, the hook finally made its appearance, but we failed to see the fish, but saw instead a large amount of grass which the hook had collected in passing through the water.

It began to grow late, and we began to grow hungry, and so we pulled for shore. Here we found the ladies who had remained on shore to gather berries, but they had met with success like unto that of our own, and nary a berry met our anxious gaze. The dinner was spread, and of this we par-

took heartily, and felt much better. We once more sought the water, but not to fish, but to give the ladies a ride. While out, we saw a fish jump out of the water, we threw our hook, but he swam to touch it, and with a defiant winkle which said, "catch me if you can," disappeared from our view.

We got up our horses and started for home; arrived at said home about dark very warm and not a little weary; no fish and no berries. Yet we had a grand time. The ride was good, the dinner was good, the cigars were good, the boat ride was good, (but rather hard work) the berries were good (ways off), and the fishing—we never saw a better place. Who says we didn't have a good time? We say we did, and in this we have the confirmation of the whole party. When shall we go again?

A county convention to select delegates to represent this county in the State Convention to be held at St. Paul on the 4th day of August, will be held at Blue Earth City on Thursday the 25th day of July. The county is entitled to two delegates.

George Russell, a contraband from Missouri, and who is at present in the employ of Jason C. Easton, of Chatfield, took a Homestead in Mower county under the provisions of the Homestead Law, at the land office in this place, last week.

The farmers of this section should follow the lead of the farmers in Dover township in Steele county, who, we see by the Owatonna Plain-dealer, had a gopher hunt recently, extending over the period of two weeks, the number actually killed within that time and brought in, being eleven thousand.

HOT HOTTER HOTTEST!—As proof of how "powerfully" warm it has been for a few days past, the writer of this will state that on Saturday afternoon he hung a dry coat on a fence post and in two hours time it was dripping with sweat.

A GENTLEMAN, curs'd of Nervous Paroxysm, Incontinency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making his simple remedy used in this case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable remedy, may do so the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGIER, No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY
DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.
(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Oils

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts.,

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES,

DYE-STUFFS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PERFUMERY AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

Pore Wines and Brandies for

Medicinal Purposes;

PATENT

MEDICINES, ETC.,

Letter, Cap and Note Papers,

Pencils, Superior Ink,

and other articles kept by Druggists generally.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CARE-

FULLY COMPOUNDED.

City Hall Building

Mankato, ... Minnesota

The above articles have been bought low for

Cash, selected with great care, and will be

warranted as represented, and sold at

the very lowest cash price.

15 m3

JUST RECEIVED! NEW GOODS.

New Goods! MOULTON & WELCH.

We have received their

SPRING & SUMMER

Stock of Goods,

And ask all in want of ANYTHING at REASONABLE

RATES to give them a call.

We are determined to be undersold by no

one in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue

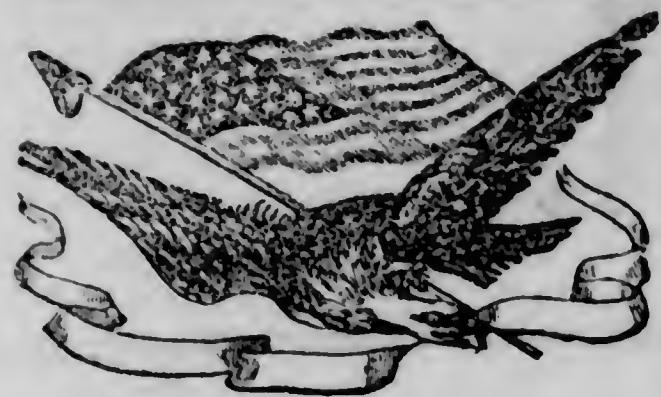
Earth Valley and the

country to examine the

goods.

21y1

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

JULY 27. 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

Union county Convention.

A convention of the friends of imperial freedom who embrace doctrines set forth in the platform adopted by the recent Baltimore Convention with respect to the suppression of the rebellion, the extirpation of slavery from the nation, and its probabilities in the future, the support of the public welfare, and the greatest interest the attempt of any monarchical power to overthrow republican institutions upon this continent, and who will also sustain by voice and vote Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as the standard bearers and representatives of their principles during the pending political campaign, are invited to meet at the Blue Earth City Hall, on Tuesday, July 28th 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent Faribault County in the State Convention to be held at St. Paul Wednesday, August 3d 1864, to nominate four candidates to be supported for President and Vice President.

Towns will be allowed one Delegate for every fifteen votes and one for a fraction of five polled for the Republican Union Ticket at the last General election.

The number of Delegates will be as follows : Blue Earth City 5 Marquette 1 Sibley 1 Guthrie 2 Elmore 2 Prescott 1 Brush Creek 1 Verona 3 Walnut Lake 1 Winnebago City 6

J. H. WELCH,
Chairman County Central Committee.

A new call for 500,000 men has been made by the President. Towns have until the 5th of September to raise their quota by volunteering, after which time the deficiencies will be made up by a draft. As the commutation clause of the law has been repealed, this call is sure to get the number of men required. Any one drafted must either go, furnish an acceptable substitute, or prove physical disability. There will be determined efforts throughout most of the State to raise the requisite number of men by volunteering. St. Paul has already voted \$30,000 for bounties, and other towns in the State will no doubt do likewise. We have not yet learned the quota for this town under the new enrollment, but will print it as soon as it can be obtained. In the meantime, if our town authorities propose to do anything to raise this quota, they should be about it at once. Enlistments can be made for one, two or three years, the United States paying the volunteer for one year \$100, for two years \$200, and for three years \$300 bounties. It is in addition to these bounties, towns will give the same bounties as the United States, in all probability most towns would raise the requisite number without a draft. Shall this town do it, is the question? If not, let every man get his mind made up to joyfully "pucker up courage and went" when he is grafted into the army. The old plan of commutation and certificate of disability from a family physician are played out. It is not now "fish or cut bait," but fish AND cut bait. The town officers should also see to the enrollment list, that it is properly corrected before the time fixed for the draft. Every able bodied man in the town should have his name on the lucky roll, and if by mistake any names are on the roll whose owners are proprietors of some pet malady, which disqualifies them from service, they should travel at once to Rochester and be examined and have their names properly taken off the roll. If this is not done the quota for the town will be proportionately too large and more men in consequence will be drafted from the town than there should be. The presumption with the Provost Marshal is that every man who intends to plead bodily infirmity or age as an excuse for exemption and who does not do it before the draft takes place, is an imposter. If he is disengaged, let him get out of the way in season, so as not in addition to his other afflictions have to bear the judgment of having been the cause of imposing an unjust quota upon his able bodied neighbors. We presume our town board are aware that they have plenty of business to do in seeing that this

thing is properly attended to. Firstly and immediately, decide the question will the town give any bounties? If so, what? and secondly, correct the enrollment list so that every able bodied man is surely registered thereon, and also see to it that known disqualification persons names are taken from it. Then when the draft takes place have witnesses at Rochester to dispute every claim that is made for exemption on the ground of physical disability after the 5th of September. By doing this we shall have a true enrollment, and a fair chance to draw the prizes.

Rev. S. T. Richardson of Blue Earth City, is out this week in an article in the Blue Earth City Advocate, trying to make plain the facts in the matter of A. D. Mason, and the Blue Earth City money package, and as he closes up his communication with the rather astounding statement that the charge against Mr. Mason originated in Winnebago, we feel it to be our duty to try to make it clear to him at least. First, then, as to the facts so far as we know them. The Editor of this paper on the morning when it is charged this violation of the Blue Earth City package took place, at the request of the officers of the society here, counted their money, folded it, put it in an envelope for them and was going to direct it when he was informed by the ladies that they could not tell to whom to send it, at St. Paul, but they suggested as Mr. Conrad had told them at their meeting the night previous, that the Blue Earth City people were going to send their money the next morning, that they could get the proper directions from the carrier of the Blue Earth package when it came along. Accordingly the ladies waited for this purpose at the post office till the mail came along, and then asked Mr. Mason for the directions, who then and there showed them the Blue Earth package, upon the outside of which was the direction and the amount of money it contained, viz: \$452.38. It was suggested by some of the ladies present to try to raise some more to put in to our package. Acting upon this suggestion two or three of the ladies went round town and soon raised some \$35. Mr. Welch then opened their own package in the post office in order to put in this additional money, and then took the package over to the land office to get a new envelope as the old one had been torn in opening it. Mr. Welch gave the letter to the writer of this who again enclosed it, directed it and sealed it with wax, and while doing this, Mr. Mason came into the office and says, "Here, Holly, put some wax on to this Blue Earth package too, as it is also going by express and had better be sealed with wax." He laid the package down on the table and the wax was put on accordingly, the package at the time it was laid down being sealed with the gum of the envelope. Mr. Mason then took both packages and went his way.

So much for the facts of this transaction which some people somehow or other can't be made to understand. And now a few words to the suggestion of Mr. Richardson, that it devolves on the Winnebago people to vindicate Mr. Mason, as the charge against him originated here. Does not Mr. Richardson know that this charge against Mr. Mason did not originate here? Does he not know that the Blue Earth City Advocate in its issue of June 28, announced that the money package forwarded by the ladies of Blue Earth City had been broken open by the carrier at Winnebago City which caused an incorrect report at St. Paul? mark well the words! Now the impression at least got from that article would be that owing to the breaking open of that package, by Mr. Mason, the count of the money sent from Blue Earth did not hold out in St. Paul. Here was a libel and a lie against Mr. Mason, originating at Blue Earth City, did it not, Mr. Richardson? And the letter you print this week in the Advocate shows that your society knew it was a base lie on Mr. Mason, for those letters show your money went safe, and that the count was correct. Was it not due to Mr. Mason, Mr. Richardson, in the name of right, when you saw this base libel upon him in the Blue Earth paper, that you should have come out and stopped the lie which was being circulated by the Advocate, to wit: that the count of money was incorrect.

It is justice Mr. Richardson to assert as you do in the last Advocate that we down here should vindicate Mr. Mason's character in this respect or is it truthful to say that this base charge

against him originated here? Here is the real libel upon Mr. Mason going unrefuted for six weeks by those who had the letter to show it was a libel and yet it devolves upon us to refute them? How did we know except from our trust in Mr. Mason that he had not violated your package and caused as the Advocate charges an incorrect report at St. Paul. The people of Blue Earth knew it, for you had letters from St. Paul in your possession showing that the money had gone safely. Do you think it would have been injustice if you had rebuked the lying Advocate, upon the threshold of its assault upon Mr. Mason?

Now one word as to the lady or ladies who it is said saw Mr. Mason break the package. They either see it done, or they didn't see it done. It is our impression that Mrs. Dunlevy who it is said told her relations, Mr. Kingsley's, people of Blue Earth City that such was the case, just supposed such to be the fact. We do not believe that she says she saw any such thing, for we know she did not see any such thing. She is badly mistaken to say the least, if she does say so, as there were at least six persons present in the post office that morning who can testify that Mr. Mason did not open the Blue Earth package. But even this part of the charge which came out of the Kingsley family at Blue Earth City, is not exactly just for Mr. Richardson to say originated in Winnebago, but for one we are heartily tired of this contemptible libel which originated in petty malice, and having this time told all we know about it, we bid it a final adieu.

The Blue Earth City Advocate still reiterates its libel upon A. D. Mason, to wit: that he, Mason, opened the Blue Earth City money package, and says two ladies well known in Blue Earth City saw him open the package and count the money. Now to cut this matter short, we will make Carr Huntington, the old liar who tells this story, this offer, to wit: We will give him \$10, if he will get the affidavit of the two respectable ladies he refers to, that they saw Mr. Mason open the Blue Earth City money package in the post office in Winnebago City, and further, if he will get any body to say over his or her signature that such was the case, we will give him \$100 if we do not prove to the entire satisfaction of any three men in Blue Earth City, except the old knave Carr Huntington himself, that whoever says that A. D. Mason opened said package, tells what may be called in plain language, an unmitigated lie. You dirty old skunk, now justify your base charges against Mr. Mason, or else own up that you are the meanest, dirtiest hound that ever barked at a decent man.

A Texas Regiment at a recent battle in Georgia carried a black flag. As the Union men were victorious in the battle the effect of carrying this flag was that while many prisoners were taken belonging to other rebel regiments, none were taken from the one that carried this bloody ensign. The fate they proposed to meet out to others fell upon themselves.

The editor of the Advocate wishes to know whether Winnebago City shall be considered a nine cent institution, and bogus at that. We answer Bro. Carr that the "small" change and "bogus" change left this town when he emigrated to Blue Earth City.

Harvesting is now going on in this vicinity. The wheat crop is generally good, oats ditto and corn never looked better.

It appears from the following telegram which has been received by the Governor, that a new Regiment of Infantry is to be raised in this State, the term of enlistment being one year. Fall in, boys, now is the time to enlist and avoid the draft:

Washington, July 21, 1864
Governor S. Miller, St. Paul:

You are authorized to raise a regiment of infantry for one year's service, to be ready by September 5th, or else be consolidated. Full instructions by mail.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General

Attention.—We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Dr. Hoffman operator on the Eye and Ear. Dr. Hoffman will visit Winnebago City on the 30th inst., and will remain four weeks. The afflicted would do well to consult him.

The following information relative to stamps under the amended law will in doubt be useful for reference:

Stamps Under the New Law

The provision of the new revenue law concerning stamps, do not go into effect until the first of August, while the other clauses of the law are in full operation after the first of July. The new schedule of stamps on papers of most general use, will be as follows:

On agreements, for every 5cts.
On bank checks, over \$10, 2cts.

Under \$10, exempt.
On bills of exchange or promissory notes, for every \$100 or part thereof, 5cts.

On bonds for the payment of money, for every \$1,000 or fractional part thereof, 50cts.

On banker's contracts, each, 10cts.

On conveyances, for every \$500 or fractional part thereof, 50cts.

On leases of lands or tenements, where the rental is \$300 a year or less, 5cts.

On leases, where the rental exceeds \$300 a year, for each additional \$200 or fractional part thereof, 50cts.

On mortgages, for any sum over \$100 and not exceeding \$500, 50cts.

On mortgages over \$500 for every multiple of that sum or fractional part in excess, 50cts.

On receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or of any debt, exceeding \$20, 2cts.

The provision concerning receipts is new and should be especially noticed.

Report

Pursuant to adjournment of a meeting held at Moulton's Hall in Winnebago City in the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1865 for the purpose of reorganizing the Faribault County Agricultural Society, a meeting was held at the County Auditor's office in Blue Earth City in said county on the 8th day of June A. D. 1864, for the purpose of adopting a new constitution and By-Laws, and electing officers of the society for the year 1864.

J. A. Latimer was appointed Chairman, and D. Birdsall Secretary.

On motion the report of the Secretary of the old year was accepted.

On motion the report of the Treasurer was accepted.

On motion the report of the Committee to draft a new Constitution and by laws was accepted.

On motion J. A. Latimer was elected President, D. Birdsall Secretary, A. Bowell Treasurer, and S. A. Pool of Verona, N. L. Coon of Winnebago City L. W. Brown of Prescott, Geo. Hart of Guthrie, C. M. Sly of Blue Earth City, Geo. McArthur of Elmore, A. Moore of Pilot Grove, B. Chute of Joe Davis, C. O. Healy of Lura, Charles Marple of Marple, Dr. Fellows of Walnut Lake, A. Ackerman of Brush Creek, and David Pratt of Seely, were elected Vice Presidents for 1864.

On motion Resolved, That it is the ywning of this meeting that the President ought to and is hereby requested to publish an article in the Free Home STAND and Blue Earth City ADVOCATE, weekly papers of this county calling on the Vice Presidents of this society to use their influence to organize Township Agricultural Societies in their respective townships.

On motion Resolved, That the next annual Fair of the Faribault Agricultural Society, shall be held at Winnebago City.

On motion Resolved, That the board of managers be called upon to meet at Moulton's Hall in Winnebago City, on Saturday the 25th day of June 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., to make out a list of Premiums, and all necessary arrangements for the next annual Fair to be held at Winnebago City.

On motion the meeting adjourned, sine die.

J. A. LATIMER Pres.

D. BIRDSALL Sec'y.

As we printed D. H. Morse's attack last week, on D. S. Law, it is just time that we print his reply. Having done this we shall stop printing on either side for the present.

A card to Farmers

To the Editor of the Mankato Record:

In the Free Homestead of July 20th, 1864, I noticed an article signed by a man calling himself David H. Morse, who belongs to a family that spent part of their lives looking through iron bars, and where people sometimes work for the State, with part of their heads shaved, charging me with saying that the farmers were a God damned set, and that I did not wish them to stop with me. My remarks only referred to a class of farmers like David H. Morse, who gets drunk nearly every time he comes to town, goes brawling all over the house like an ass, makes it necessary to dry the sheets where he has slept over night, and purify from the foul skunk-like odor that he leaves behind.

David H. Morse charged that my nigger stole his oats, but the facts are

that Morse had as many oats when he left as when he came, besides feeding what he wished at my barn, and my paying him for what he alleged to have been taken away. Some people cry "stop thief" when they have an object of their own to accomplish. Dr. Hoffman and Mr. Duke heard a respectable farmer of Faribault county, and whom I delight to have call at my house and all others like him, say that Morse had as many oats in his bag after he had fed his horses as before. Of the two, my nigger is whiter than Morse, and far more credible; and if he has not nigger blood in him, then, as Brick Pomeroy says, the Creator labelled his packages in vain, as to color both in side and out.

All farmers who act respectably at my house will be treated the same, as I know no distinction of classes. For further particulars inquire of the "nigger at the barn," who smells sweater than Morse, is more truthful, whiter, less noisy, won't swindle, nor get drunk.

D. S. LAW, Mankato House.

Mankato, July 22, 1864.

Memphis, July 18.—I am indebted to one of Gen. Washburne's staff for the following:

On the 5th inst. Gen. Washburne sent out a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from La Grange under Major Gen. A. J. Smith, with Brig. Gens. Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of Forrest, bring him to bay and fight and whip him; was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if they did not overtake him this side.

A dispatch from Smith to Washburne, received to-day, is as follows:

"We have met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo. Have whipped them badly on three different days.

"Our loss is small compared to the rebel loss. I bring back everything in good order: nothing lost."

A scout since arrived at La Grange reports the enemy's loss at 2,500 and the defeat overwhelming.

It is also stated by persons who have come in that rebel Gen. Falkner and Col. Forrest are killed, and Gen. Forrest wounded in the foot and his horse and equipments captured.

From other sources I learn that Smith met Forrest on Wednesday the 13th, and fought that day, also on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, whipping him badly in five different attacks.

Our loss is said to be less than 300, and the rebels over 2,000.

COL. WILKIN, of the 9th Minn., who commanded a brigade, was killed.

The weather here continues very warm and showery.

The steamer Memphis leaves for White River to-night, laden to the gunwale. The steamer Pauline Carroll is reported hard aground below. The steamer Bell Memphis takes 106 bales of cotton to St. Louis.

Washington July 21. The National Republican has furnished the following intelligence in advance of its publication.

The government has received dispatches from Sherman this morning announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday and was repulsed each time with little loss to us. Most of our men fought behind earthworks, hence the small loss but the enemy coming out of the defences of the city to offer battle, became more exposed and suffered greatly.

Louisville, July 22.—Yesterday's National Union states on Monday morning Decatur, Ga., was occupied by our forces, thus cutting off all rebel communication with South Carolina by way of Macon. Deserters and stragglers have been coming into our lines since we crossed the Chattahoochee, in great numbers. They report that all hope of saving Atlanta has disappeared.

New York, July 22. We have a well authenticated report that the rebels have evacuated Atlanta.

\$100, Reward.

I will give Carr Huntington \$100 upon his producing the affidavits of two respectable women of Faribault County, who will therby swear that they saw my break open, and count a package of money sent by the ladies of Blue Earth City, the money being the proceeds of the late Sanitary Fair, held in that place.

A. D. Mason.

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A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to

